

THE TRUST PULVERIZED.

The action of the master plumbers in freeing each other from the agreement binding them to the trust crows the campaign of the advertiser with complete success. This journal took up the fight against the plumbing monopoly alone, it pursued the course it had marked out practically alone, it arraigned the trust, aroused the public, summoned the law, compelled the supply houses to open their doors to all alike and now it chronicles the breaking up of the inner circle of conspirators and the deliverance of the public from a brigandage of which Hawaii has seen few if any parallels. The work has been done not without hazard and for it has affronted an influential class of readers and advertisers. Nevertheless this journal has nothing to regret and it stands ready, if proof of any other conspiracy in restraint of trade is laid before it, to turn its guns upon the new offender.

Let us make the meaning of the victory clear. If any man wants to buy plumbing material to put in himself, he can buy it at market rates of any dealer in this city. If he wants to hire a plumber to do his work at a fair price he can find that plumber and employ him without let and hindrance of any trust, monopoly or combine. If he wants to start in the plumbing business and has the money to buy with, nobody can prevent. The field is free and the law will keep it so. Let any one try to restrain the plumbing trade in Hawaii and the harm he may do will lay him open to a Federal judgment in three-fold damages.

This victory won for the people will save them first and last, hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the advertiser interfered the trust was in the way of making the plumbing of Honolulu cost more than half a million dollars. Now the work, through the agencies of competition and a free market, will be done for a fair price.

FETTERS UPON LEARNING.

That the eminent Professor Ross of Stanford University was crowded out of the faculty of that seat of learning because he would not shape his sociological opinions to suit the ideas of corporate worth held by Mrs. Stanford and her wealthy friends, is a fact of deplorable significance. When such things can happen in this republic of letters, liberal people will begin to fear a recrudescence in the American colleges of learning to the decrees of those who fear the results of free investigation. In the old times it was the Pope who laid an iron hand upon the lips of the conscientious thinker. Did science venture to assert that the earth was a globe? At once the long arm of Rome reached out to silence him. Did Galileo declare an immortal truth of science? Sternly the Congregation of the Index bade him to his knees in sackcloth to perform a perjured act of abjuration. The history of the middle ages in its scientific aspects, is the history of one long struggle between the scholar and the priest. And even in a later and more enlightened age, in the midst of Anglo-Saxon New England, the man who thought beyond his time was hounded and banished, lest his presence and his speech might confound the theological formulas of a church whose bigoted pretensions none are now so poor as to hold in historical esteem.

Times change and methods change with them, but the spirit which awayed the Congregation of the Index and back of that the Roman Augurs and the Priests of Isis is with us yet. Free thought is still abhorred by vested interests. Instead of a repressive church we have a repressive plutocracy represented by the Golden Calix. It is no longer safe in every American college to tell the truth as the thinker sees it. Witness the eviction of President Andrews from Brown; witness the rebuke and punishment of Ross; witness the action of John D. Rockefeller's Baptist University towards a criminal trustee, would not bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that might follow fawning. It has come to pass that the teacher who takes truth for his guide and discovers and proclaims the danger that comes of corporate monopoly bares his head to the thunderbolt. What the Chicago professor said of Rockefeller and his work was true; but his University, at Rockefeller's bidding, had to cast him off. With the ethics of Ross, in his chair at Stanford, no impartial and disinterested man can find the slightest fault. Yet the spirit of the late Senator Stanford ruling from the past—Stanford, a man whose fortune was built upon a gigantic and successful piece of race-ripping—deprives Professor Ross of his living and sends him afoot, like a new Diogenes with his lantern, looking for an honest University.

Let us hope that he will find it. Harvard still owns the motto "Veritas." Yale is yet unworried by the men of millions from the straight path of duty. Cornell is still a place consecrated to a measureless toleration of opinion. Somewhere such a man as Ross is sure to be known and honored as the founder of Stanford University never was in life nor will be in the moral history of his time.

The latest number of the Beet Sugar Gazette reports serious inroads upon the beet crop by a species of fungi. Illustrations are given showing a large field of beets near Oswego, N. Y., which the pest has ruined. It is quite likely that the sugary vegetable is in for an experience which will cut down its yield and enhance its cost of production.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFEAT.

When a Government fails to proclaim Thanksgiving Day, it may be supposed that a political hard luck story causes a loss of interest in the day—Holstein.

This is one of many shams designed to take the responsibility of the Republican local fight from the shoulders of those who carried it and place it upon the back of Governor Dole. But as the public knows that the party management was not vested in the Governor and that, as befitted his office, he took no controlling place in politics during the campaign, the attempt to make him a scapegoat must fail.

The commander-in-chief of the Republican local fight was National Committeeman Sewall, a man who deserted his post before the battle had fairly begun. His second in rank was the chairman of the Territorial Republican Committee, Mr. Kennedy, who did his level best, but was hindered and hampered in his work by the treachery of pseudo-Republicans like A. S. Humphreys and A. V. Gear. Governor Dole's friends were uniformly loyal to the ticket and voted it straight. This paper supported the ticket without deviation, while the support of the Bulletin was half-hearted and now and then lapsed altogether and the support of the Daily Humphreys, which was punctuated by attacks on George Carter and Henry Waterhouse and upon the Republican Territorial administration, had finally to be bought with patronage. Had it not been for the friends of Mr. Dole not a single man on the Republican ticket could have been elected.

Hawaii, in its population of 154,001, outranks two Territories and two States. Arizona has 122,212; Wyoming, 92,531; Alaska, 44,000; Nevada, 42,334. Hawaii ranks next to Idaho and is No. 48 on the list.

If J. Emmeluth gets his deserts he will be too busy in the Federal courts explaining his part in the plumbing conspiracy to spare much time for his scheme of municipal plunder in the Legislature.

People who want justice in the Circuit Court just now need not expect it if they are too poor to own a coat or too much troubled with prickly heat to wear one. Coats are first and a hearing last in the Bantam Tribunal.

The general rains are godsend to the sugar plantations, which are thereby able to save a large outlay for coal used in running the pumping engines. Coal dealers and transportation companies however, do not care so well. On the whole, the rains convey good to the greatest number and are a welcome relief from the long drought of last season, which, by the way, was doubtless instrumental in bringing on and sustaining the plague. Such a rain as is in progress as we write carries off an immense volume of filth.

It is not necessary for a Territorial Governor to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation. In the Territories, where the President's power in local affairs is higher than that of the executive he appoints, his Thanksgiving proclamation is the only one that is needed.

It is not surprising to hear that the plans of the new French field piece have been stolen and sold. It is part of the business of military attaches abroad to ferret out the secrets of armament. The United States is supposed to have profited by the latest theft, but it, in turn, has probably lost the secret of the torpedo boat Holland and of its new soft-nosed projectile. When a theft is discovered there is a great outcry, but "they all do it," just the same.

The Bulletin announces that H. M. Sewall has invested \$100,000 in the securities of these Islands. At the time the investment was made it was given out that the money came from Arthur Sewall, as it probably did. But if H. M. Sewall had that sum with which to take flyers in the market his alleged contribution of \$250 to the Republican campaign fund here dwindles to a microscopic speck. It is on record that he gave more than that to defeat his own father for Vice President when the young man was trying to make political capital for himself. The Bulletin, which is understood to be paying Mr. Sewall for substantial favors rendered, also says that the money collected by him of the sugar planters went to the local Republican Committee. If it did then Sewall deceived the planters, for he told them the surprising whisper that our sugar would be in peril if they did not put their hands in their pockets to help elect a Republican majority in Congress, implying that the money would go into the hands of the National Committee as money collected by a National Committeeman for campaign purposes always does.

The exercise of the functions of municipal government implies a previous training such as is unknown except to a comparatively small proportion of the people of Hawaii. In the United States the municipal or local government system is largely a growth and development of early Saxon and Anglo-Saxon customs. The American county, city, town, parish and school district institutions are often considered as the basis and safeguard of American liberty. But as stated by Judge Dillon in his work on Municipal Corporations "the picture is not without its shadows. There are evils either inherent in our municipal corporations, or which so generally attend their administration which have greatly detracted from their value." It is also true that such institutions have always been established among a homogeneous people, growing from their needs and modified by their experience. To engraft such institutions upon a people who are unfamiliar with their workings, unused to their responsibilities involved in their successful operation, and who have yet to learn many of the lessons of liberty restrained by law, would be an experiment fraught with hazard.

Mrs. Georgia Harmony, wife of Rear Admiral Harmony, United States Navy, died on November 12 at Santa Barbara.

CHINA MAY BE CUT UP

Dismemberment Now Threatened.

AMERICANS TO DISSENT

The Course of Events Leaves the United States in an Awkward Position.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The China negotiations, according to a dispatch to the Times from Washington, have reached a most serious stage. The actions of the powers are making partition almost inevitable. The United States faces the probability that it will either have to take a slice of China or go without any indemnity. In that case, it is positively asserted by high authorities that the United States will go without indemnity.

The United States may succeed in reducing the demands of other powers and is now making every effort to that end, but with no immediate prospect of success.

Every nation has disavowed any intention of dismembering China, but that merely relates to dismemberment as a punishment for the Boxer outrages. No nation has pledged itself to avoid taking a course which will sooner or later make dismemberment inevitable. It is firmly believed in official circles in Washington that the powers are proceeding deliberately with the intention of bringing about a situation which will compel dismemberment.

The whole question hinges on the amount of money indemnity to be demanded. While the United States has not officially set a maximum figure for the indemnity it is the unofficial opinion of some of the highest officers of the Government that \$200,000,000 is all that China can pay. The powers are desirous of swelling the indemnity to at least twice that amount.

Two courses are considered for the payment of this large indemnity. Each is innocent on its face, but both mean partition, and the American Government is so sure of it that as soon as the powers adopt either course this country will retire from the concert and lose all but a faint chance of ever recovering any indemnity.

One course is to exact territorial pledges. This is the same thing as partition for it simply means a mortgage which is certain to be foreclosed. The United States will not have anything to do with this scheme.

The other plan is to have China issue bonds guaranteed by the powers. This, in the opinion of the American Government, means partition just as surely as the first scheme. The bondholders would have recourse to the guarantors, who could not fulfill their guarantees except by taking territory. Partition by this means may appear a thing of the distant future but a high official of the Government has recently given it as his deliberate opinion that the bond scheme would bring about partition almost as soon as the other.

The United States will not guarantee any bonds. How the United States can collect its indemnity if it does stay out is a mystery. The Government officials frankly gave up the conundrum. The United States will not, of course, surrender its claim and give China a receipt in full. It will endeavor in every way possible to get its indemnity, but there is no way open in the immediate future, if the powers carry out their plans.

The United States has, therefore, only one way of getting indemnity. That is by inducing the other powers to reduce their demands to an indemnity which China is able to pay. The administration is hopeful of success, but so far it has made no progress, and the chances seem to be all against it.

The United States spent about \$20,000,000 on going to Peking and this country's demand for damage to persons and property may range from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. But the other powers are actively swelling their expenses as much as possible.

IMPATIENCE IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There is a growing feeling of impatience in London over the delay in effecting a settlement of the Chinese question, says a Tribune cablegram. The English press frankly confesses that it is weary about punitive expeditions to one quarter or another and that it considers it hardly worth while to keep all China in a state of turmoil, preventing thereby the restoration of normal trade relations. In order to punish a few criminals who cannot be caught while the court remains in exile. English opinion will not be fully expressed until the cues are provided by the foreign office, but it is fairly safe to assume that it supports the American contention that the most urgent requirement of the situation is the establishment at Peking of a Government with the essential elements of stability and authority. Since there can be no substitute for the Emperor's rule, her return to the capital seems a foregone conclusion. The punishment of the Princes, especially Tuan, is the chief obstacle to a settlement. The latest dispatches indicate that the European powers are gradually coming to a decision on which preliminary steps of peace on which general negotiations may be opened. The trend of events indicates that the powers are slowly approaching the American position on the whole matter.

GERMAN POLICY CRITICIZED.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Count Von Bismarck made an elaborate speech in the Reichstag defending the foreign policy of the Empire.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Count Von Bismarck

low's reception in the Reichstag yesterday was decidedly cool and only once was there any applause, when the Chancellor admitted that the Government had asked indemnity from China. Then the applause was remarkable. Herr Lieber, Contrist, and Herr Bebel, Socialists, condemned the Government for violation of the constitution in incurring the expenses in China without having first obtained the consent of the Reichstag and for creating the China colonial army. Herr Lieber sharply criticized the Emperor for his "no pardon" speech, for declaring a campaign of revenue and for saying that no decision beyond the seas must be reached without the Emperor's consent. He branded the German style of warfare in China as inhuman and cruel and referred at length to letters from soldiers proving this. He denied incidentally that an American loan had served to pay the campaign expenses.

Herr Bebel created a sensation when he declared faulty the empire's constitution, which does not provide specific punishment for a Chancellor who violates it. The constitution, he said, prevented the Chancellor's impeachment. Herr Bebel also branded the German methods of warfare in China and read a score of letters from soldiers there, proving the charges he made.

General Von Gossler, Minister of War, made a most unfortunate speech. He said the Hunns once devastated Europe and now was the time for his historic retribution in China and he called it a lucky circumstance that the army had a chance to wage the war.

DECREES AN INSULT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated November 17th, says: The unanimous opinion of the ministers is that the punishments proposed in the edicts should not be regarded as sufficient and the decrees are an insult to the intelligence of the allies. The ministers believe the edicts show that the Empress Dowager has the power to further punish the guilty parties, inasmuch as she can go so far as to deprive Prince Tuan of his title and noble rank and sentence him to be confined within high walls while Prince Chang is banished to Moukden and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and all military operations are to be stopped.

It is admitted that these punishments, if enforced, will be severe, but the offenses of Tuan and Chang should not be forgotten. During the siege of the legations at Peking these two men issued and had posted the following order:

"Whereas, the missionary chapels in Peking have been burned and the foreigners have no longer a place where they can hide, they have necessarily absconded from sight, therefore this proclamation is issued to inform the scholars, soldiers, brave Boxers and commoners that if the foreigners are caught in hiding they will certainly suffer death by decapitation. If brought to us alive a reward of 50 taels will be paid for a man, 40 taels for a woman and 30 taels for a child. They must be alive when turned over to us, and when this is verified the reward will be immediately paid. Let all fear and none disregard this special proclamation."

There is no question that Tuan and Chang issued this proclamation and hence it is argued the demand for the death punishment in their cases is reasonable. The degradation of Prince Yih and secondary Prince Tsai Ying is not regarded as sufficient because they personally directed the Chinese troops who fired on the legations. The same is true in regard to Tsai Lien, who, according to one of the edicts, is ordered to be kept within closed doors where he may reflect on his misdeeds. The punishment is looked upon as ridiculous. Duke Lan is to be deprived of safety, degraded in rank and transferred. The same punishment is imposed on Ying Nien, who personally led the attacks.

One thing noticeable in the principal edict is that Zang Yi, who is dead, is denounced as the most vicious of all the exalted personages involved. Another point is that Chao Chi Chiao, President of the Board of War, who was the most bitter of the anti-foreigners and commended the Chinese for murdering them is deprived of rank but retained in office. The only severe punishment ordered is that of Yu Hsien, former Governor of Shensi, who is to be deported to the frontier where he is to work at hard labor for life, with the further provision that he can never be pardoned. Yu Hsien personally aided in the massacre of missionaries and other Christians. The edict for the punishment of the guilty parties concludes as follows: "We believe that this deprivation of rank and punishment is just and impartial throughout and we think the whole world will now excuse us."

It is thought that the Dowager does not realize the seriousness of the situation, and the fact has made the ministers feel stronger in insisting on their demands. The ministers have been further strengthened because the Dowager, in forwarding the edict to Li Hung Chang, sent a note that it was impossible, at present, to punish General Tung Fu Hsiang who commands the imperial troops, but she promised to attend to the matter later. She also informed Li Hung Chang that she had inflicted severe punishment on the ministers of state responsible for the troubles. Some of these guilty persons had not been seen lately, but they would be punished.

It was decreed, furthermore, that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching would be held responsible for any further delay in opening the peace negotiations. All of these orders and decrees were personally presented to Minister Canger by Li. Several persons were present at this interview, during which Li asked Canger to prevail on his colleagues to delay the question of punishment of the guilty parties.

To this Canger replied: "It will be necessary for somebody to prevail on me first."

PUNISHMENTS A MISTAKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, says: It is realized now that the execution of the Chinese officials who were implicated in the massacre at Pao Tung Pu by order of

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders — "My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The international commission was a tremendous blunder. In the first place, they were tried, convicted and executed by a foreign court, and are therefore regarded by their countrymen as martyrs. Furthermore, they surrendered themselves to these foreigners by command of the Chinese Peace Commissioners, who were carrying on negotiations with the powers, and the Chinese look upon the execution as treachery. They understand that if the international commission decided they were guilty and should be executed the Chinese would carry out the sentences, even though the officials felt when they surrendered that they would not be killed. In view of the executions and surrounding circumstances, there appears to be some reason for the Empress Dowager's expressed belief that the promises of the representatives of the powers that no harm will come to her if the court returns to Peking are an insufficient guarantee.

ALLIES HOLD TOMBS.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Official advices from General Voyrun, commander of the French troops in China, announce that international columns are occupying the tombs east and southwest of Peking. He reports a small engagement with the Boxers, in which they lost 300 killed, the foreign troops sustaining no casualties.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Vladivostok say the Chinese have destroyed 300 versts of the southern section of the Manchurian Railroad. All the stations were burned and much rolling stock was destroyed. The damage is estimated at 10,000,000 roubles.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated November 17th, says: The conduct of the German soldiers at Chou Chai has been denounced by Rev. W. S. Ames of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who complained to Count von Waldersee that a soldier told him from forty to sixty women who were in hiding in haystacks from the soldiers had been assaulted. The soldiers had also imposed a fine of 3,000 taels on the head official of the town, and when the money was not forthcoming they confiscated everything in his home. When Amant went to Waldersee with his complaint, the latter referred him to a junior officer for redress.

Waldersee declares officially that he has stopped looting and restored peace in the southern part of China, and that repairs to the railway to Tien-Tsin will be completed by December 15th.

The foreign Ministers will hold another meeting on November 19th. BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Replying to Herr Babel and defending Emperor William with the Reichstag today, General von Gossler, minister of war, made this extraordinary statement: "What our troops are now doing in China is merely retaliation for what the Huns did to us for centuries."

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The debate on the budget for the ministry of foreign affairs was continued in the chamber of deputies today. M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, during the course of a speech, pronounced himself in favor of upholding the honor of France and of the French troops in China.

M. Lucien Millevoye, Nationalist, said he considered it necessary to maintain a large expeditionary force in China.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Del Casse explained at length the origin of the force necessary to relieve the foreign legations at Peking. In so doing, he referred to the heroism displayed in the defense of the legations, and declared the accusations of cruelty towards the foreigners and international troops were unfounded. He added: "The eight powers have met in an attempt to reconcile their interests and claims, all of them wishing to respect the integrity and even the independence of China. Special claims must be shunned."

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.
Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (360 working days) the sum of:
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 28
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 12	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 12
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 19	PERKING	DEC. 19
COPTIC	DEC. 26	GARLIC	DEC. 26
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 2	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 2
PERKING	JAN. 9	CHINA	JAN. 9
GARLIC	JAN. 16	DORIC	JAN. 16
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 23
CHINA	JAN. 30	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 6
DORIC	FEB. 6	COPTIC	FEB. 13
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 13	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 20
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 3		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.